

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1972

Established 1887

Gains at Least 248 Delegates

McGovern Big Winner in New York Primary

Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, June 21 (WP).—George McGovern swept the New York presidential primary, winning 57.5 percent of the vote, and securing at least 248 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

McGovern's victory was a decisive blow to the incumbent administration, as he won in all 12 of the state's 13 counties. His closest rival, Richard Nixon, finished second with 31.5 percent of the vote.

In all, 248 delegates were elected yesterday, with Sen. McGovern, D., winning 221. The remaining delegates were divided among Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Rep. Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn, N.Y., and those pledged to local party leaders, but expected to vote for Sen. McGovern.

Twenty-eight more delegates will be named Saturday by the State Democratic Committee, in proportion to yesterday's vote, meaning that Sen. McGovern will have 27 of those. The final two delegates will be the new national committeemen and committee-women.

The Republicans chose 78 delegates to their convention, with 10 in the name later, and President Nixon had no opposition.

Sen. McGovern's victory was all the more stunning because New York law precludes listing presidential candidates' names on the ballot to identify their states.

At a news conference this morning, Sen. McGovern said that one of the best things about the New York primary was that "it has not been a highly divisive primary."

But, he said, "I've been hurt personally by some of the harsh words" of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, his closest presidential rival, and he asked Sen. Humphrey to support his candidacy before the convention opens.

Humphrey said in

In Atlanta, Sen. Humphrey conceded that Sen. McGovern now has about three chances in four of winning the nomination, but he added that he would not state the number of delegates in the New York primary.

Despite the McGovern victory, Sen. Humphrey said: "There doesn't seem to be any chance now for a first-ballot victory. In my judgment, he will not win on the first or the second ballot, and in that case there will be an open convention."

At his news conference, Sen. McGovern said that his victory here left him "about 178 votes short" of the 1,500 needed to nominate, and said his chances of winning on the first ballot were "60-40."

The Sen. said he was looking beyond the contention in running against Mr. Nixon. He pledged "the most massive voter-registration drive in the nation's history to enroll 25 million new voters." He added that he was sure that 75 percent of those would vote Democratic in November.

Before the returns came in last night, Sen. McGovern ducked into a dinner of 36 or 40 of his New York contributors and told them that he felt strange not to have another state in start campaigning in.

He reflected on the three months of campaigning and said that New Hampshire "was really the turning point."

"We didn't win numerically, but that was the place we really discovered some things," he said. "We discovered we could get the blue-collar vote in Manchester and the ethnic vote."

"New Hampshire was the place I first became quite certain we really could go all the way."

Even though Sen. Humphrey made no appearances here, his supporters actively sought support from uncommitted delegates and disseminated literature questioning Sen. McGovern's support for Israel.



HAILING VICTORY—Sen. George McGovern holding up the hands of his wife, Eleanor, and his daughter, Teresa, in an election victory rally in New York.

Pound Drops to Lowest Level Since January Despite Props

LONDON, June 21 (Reuters).—The British pound took another beating in late trading after West European central banks had closed for the day and were unable to lend further support in proping up the British currency.

Earlier, the French and West German central banks particularly had intervened to support sterling. Additional aid came from Belgium and Scandinavia.

Market sources in London said the pressures on sterling this week, although given emphasis by Monday's devaluation warning by the opposition Labour party's finance spokesman, Denis Healey, were symptomatic of a general trend.

Costly British wage settlements, plus soaring prices, were regarded in many overseas centers as pointing to the likelihood of devaluation this year or next, the sources added.

Even as the pound slipped here this evening, reports from New York said U.S. dealers in forward sterling were also selling cheaply. Forward sterling is sold for later delivery, meaning that U.S. dealers believe the pound will still be depressed then.

Earlier, however, some of the pressure on the pound appeared to be easing in Europe. Selling was not as heavy as yesterday, when the devaluation speculation was at its height.

In Frankfurt, the value of sterling improved very slightly on the West German foreign-exchange market today after the central bank continued buying unwanted pounds to keep the rate from falling below the minimum level of 8.21 marks.

Currency dealers here estimated today's sporadic support purchases at less than £10 million, well below yesterday's estimated volume of £50 million to £80 million.

British sources indicated that if this condition was not spelled out in so many words, the IRA could expect a sophisticated response.

Already this week, Mr. Whitelaw has spurred the peace moves by granting de facto status as political prisoners to 120 men, both Catholic and Protestant, jailed in Belfast after conviction for a variety of crimes.

These men, who claim politics motivated their acts, are to be housed in a separate, more spacious wing, allowed to wear their own clothes, given increased visiting privileges and the like.

Precisely how the Provisionals are divided in their secret councils is not known. However, the best guess is that Sean MacStiofain, the Provisionals' "chief of staff," is holding out for the stiffest peace terms while David

48 Said Killed by Invaders Israelis Raid Lebanon, Take 5 Syrian Officers

BEIRUT, June 21 (AP).—Israeli ground and air forces attacked Lebanon in two places today and killed 48 persons, reports from the government and Palestinian guerrillas said.

The government said 14 civilians were killed and 33 wounded in Hasbaya, a farming village on the western slopes of Mount Hermon. The village was the target of an Israeli air and artillery bombardment, Lebanon said.

A witness described the four-hour attack as producing more damage and casualties than any attack since the 1967 war.

Palestinian guerrillas, who have bases in communities around Hasbaya, reported 20 of their men killed and 30 wounded.

A guerrilla base on the outskirts of the village took a direct hit and was destroyed, witnesses said.

Emergency Meeting
Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam summoned Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat in an emergency meeting in Beirut, while President Suleiman Franjeh was in session with the cabinet. After such attacks in the past Lebanon has protested in the United Nations Security Council.

The government statement said that four military policemen were killed and two civilians wounded when an Israeli armored force, including five tanks and three half-tracks, intercepted a military delegation touring the border.

Five Syrian colonels were among nine persons captured by the Israelis in an attack on the border village of Ramle, in south central Lebanon about 24 miles southwest of Hasbaya, the government said.

In Tel Aviv, a senior military officer confirmed that Israeli troops, artillery and warplanes attacked Arab guerrillas in Lebanon today and captured five Syrian officers driving along a Lebanese border road.

He said the capture of the Syrians—a brigadier general, two colonels and two lieutenant colonels—came as a complete surprise to the committee.

Other Prisoners
A Lebanese Army captain, a soldier and three policemen also were taken prisoner, he said. One Lebanese guerrilla leader died of his wounds, and one of the Syrian officers was in serious condition from wounds, the Israeli said.

The Israeli officer, whose identity was kept secret, said there was no large-scale raid into Lebanese territory "but we did cross in here and there."

The Israeli forces had no plans to capture prisoners, he said. United Press International said the capture took place only 100 yards inside Lebanese territory.

Apart from ground raids and the capture of the Syrians, Israel also sent warplanes to attack guerrilla encampments in eastern Lebanon and launched an artillery assault, it was confirmed.

The Syrians were the highest-ranking officers Israel has announced capturing since the 1967 war.

they planned . . . But certainly they weren't there to check on life in our kibbutzim—collective farms, visible across the hilly frontier.

The Lebanese did not offer any explanation of this Syrians' presence at the border.

Syria gives consistent support to Arab guerrillas, and Lebanon is the base of most guerrilla operations.

Israel went into action, the officer said, because of information that Lebanese-based guerrillas were planning to step up action on the borders and to Syria gives consistent support

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Opposing Laird's View Fulbright Says New Weapons Would Relaunch Arms Race

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright asserted today that approval of President Nixon's requested offensive weapons in the wake of the U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation agreement would "only trigger another arms spiral."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said also that congressional support of the new Trident submarine, B-1 bomber and other systems would tip what he called U.S.-Soviet arms parity "and very likely destroy the agreements themselves."

The Arkansas Democrat made his allegations when he and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had a sometimes heated exchange at the end of a morning meeting at the committee.

"If we give it to you," Sen. Fulbright said, "you'll trigger another arms spiral. They (the Russians) will spend all their money on weapons that they need for something else."

Your Opinion
"Well, that's your opinion, Senator," Mr. Laird replied. The secretary told the committee he hopes the submarine and bomber for which the administration is asking \$13 billion this year be scrapped in negotiations, but added that before then, their loss would jeopardize the nation's security and remove the Russians' incentive for negotiating further arms accords.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that a halt in improvement of U.S. weapons now would slip the country first into a state of obsolescence and then into an inferiority that could invite enemy attack.

Sen. Fulbright and Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., said a nation's security depends on a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Paris Plans To Go Ahead With A-Tests

PARIS, June 21 (Reuters).—France decided today to go ahead with its nuclear tests in the South Pacific, despite international pressure to abandon them.

President Georges Pompidou summoned the cabinet in discussion the opposition by nations bordering the South Pacific.

The tests are scheduled for an area near Mururoa atoll, some 4,000 miles east of Sydney, Australia.

After the meeting, government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said: "A new series of nuclear tests will begin at Mururoa atoll, in the Pacific. France has assured all governments concerned that no danger is involved."

The French have kept the starting date of the tests a secret and it is not known if an official announcement will be made when the first blast is detonated.

But the explosion is certain to be monitored by scientists at astronomical stations and countries hostile to the tests are expected to give them full publicity.

Mr. Lecat said that France had conducted a series of international studies to show the harmlessness of its nuclear tests.

"These reports confirm that the French nuclear tests have caused only an extremely slight increase in the artificial radioactivity produced by the experiments of the other powers. They create no danger for the populations of the Southern Hemisphere."

He said that the commission also "declared that contamination of living beings, on land or sea was not significant."

The French government has received protests from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the Latin American countries bordering the Pacific. Several leaders have written directly to President Pompidou, urging him to call off the tests.

Peru and Ecuador have threatened to break off diplomatic relations with France if the tests take place.

Australia and New Zealand joined Peru in formally protesting to the Geneva disarmament conference.

In London, the government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Miller and Mrs. Abzug Lose Congressional Primaries

By Lou Cannon

NEW YORK, June 21 (WP).—Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., lost his New York primary bid yesterday for renomination to the seat in the House of Representatives, that he has held since 1921.

Isaiah Hattis, 39, who had campaigned against Rep. Celler, charged a conflict of interest and inattention to urban problems, won the nomination by a 51-49 vote.

He said later he would accept the nomination, but he would not run for the seat in the November ballot.

Rep. Celler, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, faced strong opposition for only the second time in his career. He will be on the November ballot as the Liberal party candidate.

The most publicized congressional New York primary race, William F. Ryan, D., a Democratic reform leader, lost the right to represent the district in the November election, by a 2-to-1 margin.

Rep. John J. Rooney, D., a former incumbent, defeated Al J. Lombardi, D., who had won the seat in 1968. Mr. Rooney made Rep. Rooney's long support of the war a key issue in the campaign.

Rep. Herman Badillo, the Puerto Rican to be elected to Congress, defeated Assemblyman Manuel Ramos in the Bronx.

Rep. Charles Rangel, who had Adam Clayton Powell from Harlem district in 1970, easily won a challenge from Jackson Wingate, an associate of the late Mr. Powell.

Rep. James Delaney won reelection to a 12th term from his district despite Democratic opposition for his opponent, Councilman Thomas Manton.

Rep. Jonathan Bingham narrowly defeated Rep. James H. Buckley in a battle of congressional incumbents in the Bronx.

Rep. Bingham-Schuler contest, the Bronx-Albany one, was the only Democratic liberal who pitted against each other by Republican state assembly's personal reapportionment.

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In Drive on Anarchy, Crime

More Men, Wider Powers To Be Given German Police

BONN, June 21 (UPI).—The government today announced plans to give the police more men and more powers—including the right to tap phones and search houses at night—as part of a campaign against crime and violence.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at a news conference that the "program for inner security" was initiated long before "the wave of terror and bombings reached its peak."

He was referring to the activities of the anarchist Baader-Meinhof group, whose two leaders, Andreas Baader, 29, and Ulrike Meinhof, 37, were captured this month after eluding police for over two years.

The "Red Army Faction," as the gang styles itself, claimed responsibility for bomb attacks on U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg and Frankfurt last month. The blasts killed four American servicemen and injured 30 persons.

The government's new security program, coordinated with and approved by regional authorities, involves a major overhaul of the country's police force.

Greater centralization, standardized regulations from state to state and a considerable increase in manpower—one policeman for every 400 civilians is the goal—were among the primary points.

The program also calls for the following measures:

- Penalties against persons who appeal publicly for violence.
- Stronger laws against taking hostages.
- Stricter gun-control laws.
- Expanded wiretapping privileges for police.
- Broadened police powers to conduct nighttime searches for suspected narcotics and illegal weapons.
- Reforms in the laws of imprisonment so as to deal more effectively with chronic law-breakers.

Nationwide Manhunt

Hamburg State's Interior Minister Heinz Rühnu said, "We don't want a federal police." But he said centralization and standardized regulations are necessary to facilitate police work in such cases as the current nationwide manhunt for members of the anarchist group.

He said crime and accident rates in West Germany have doubled since the founding of the federal republic in 1949, while the number of police has remained practically the same.

Mr. Rühnu said the program calls for wide-ranging reforms in the training of police.

Mr. Rühnu said, "There has to be discipline, but we want our officers to think, too."

Pravda Calls For Security Pact in Asia

Says Vietnam War Is Major Obstacle

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI).—With the way nearly clear for a European security conference, the Soviet Union turned its attention eastward today and renewed its call for a collective security pact in Asia.

An article by Viktor Mayevsky, a leading commentator for Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, pointed out that China had agreed long ago in principle to such a pact. The major remaining obstacle was continuing American aggression in Vietnam, he said.

"The creation of the security system which would specifically confirm inviolability of the frontiers and renounce force is clearly not in the interests of certain circles in some countries," he said.

Mr. Mayevsky said Soviet interests were "linked geographically, economically and politically not only with Europe but also with Asia." Such a pact could stem either from bilateral or regional treaties, he said, citing Soviet treaties with India, Egypt and Iraq as possible models.

Diplomatic sources termed West Germany's ratification of its nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union the last major hurdle to the European security conference long sought by the Kremlin to stabilize boundaries in Europe.

The U.S.-Soviet communiqué at the end of President Nixon's visit last month also gave an American go-ahead to the conference.



GETTING OFF—A Tokyo schoolboy climbing out the window of a jammed commuter train yesterday as the national railway workers continued a go-slow strike. Nearly a million passengers were affected by the strike and 14 persons were reported injured in the crowding.

Kissinger, Hosts Hold More Talks

PEKING, June 21 (Reuters).—Henry A. Kissinger had more than three hours of talks with Chinese leaders this afternoon, after a morning session lasting two hours.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, had three rounds of talks and attended a banquet during his first 24 hours here yesterday. He is on a four-day visit.

After this afternoon's session, he was seen off from the Great Hall of the People by Wang Hsiang-jung, who is assistant to the foreign minister and is believed to be Chairman Mao Tse-tung's niece.

Mining Firm's Leader, Wife Died at Heathrow

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (AP).—Robert C. Sabini, president of Cyprus Mines Corp., a worldwide mining and mineral firm headquartered here, and his wife were among the 118 persons killed when a British European Airways jet crashed Sunday near London's Heathrow Airport.

Mr. Sabini, 49, and his wife, Katherine, 47, were flying to Ghent, Belgium, where he was to inspect a company plant. They resided in Pasadena, Calif.

Cosmos-493 Launched

MOSCOW, June 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched the 492d in its Cosmos series of satellites, Tass reported.

Howard Johnson, 75, Restaurateur

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Howard Dearing Johnson, 75, founder of the Howard Johnson Co., which dots the country's landscape with the familiar orange, sea-blue and white modified-colonial roadside restaurants, died yesterday at Lenox Hill Hospital.

At his death Mr. Johnson was no longer the active head of the concern, which is publicly owned. It is headed by his son, Howard B. Johnson, 39, who is president, board chairman and a director.

In 1924, after serving in France in World War I, Mr. Johnson took over his father's cigar-store business, which was heavily in debt. He was then 27.

Mr. Johnson's rise to fame began with his idea of making quality ice cream in 28 flavors. Years later he remarked, "I've spent my life developing scores of flavors and yet most people still say, 'Oh, take vanilla.'"

When he decided to sell franchises, he carefully controlled the stores' design and operations and added such favorite foods as fried clams and chicken made up in central kitchens and frozen in single portions ready to be heated.

He retired in 1959, and the chain, under his son's direction, is continuing its ascent, with volume close to \$200 million annually.

The Howard Johnson Co. said it has more than 450 motor lodges and restaurants in the United States, three outlets in Canada and one opening shortly in Mexico, but in no other foreign countries.

Daniel Cory

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Daniel Cory, 67, literary executor of the late George Santayana, the philosopher and poet, died Sunday at his summer apartment in Brimley, a castle near Merano, Italy. He lived also in Rome.

Mr. Cory was a son of David Cory, a stockbroker who turned to writing the syndicated Jack Rabbit stories for children. Educated privately, the son became acquainted with Mr. Santayana in Paris in the 1920s.

At first engaged as Mr. Santayana's secretary, Mr. Cory became a close literary collaborator who aided in editing his memoirs, "The Last Puritan."

Mr. Cory returned to the United States in World War II, while Mr. Santayana, a Spanish subject, remained in Rome. Their collaboration resumed after the war.

Obituaries

Following the writer's death in 1952, Mr. Cory edited several editions of "Santayana: The Later Years," a portrait with letters and "Persons and Places," a one-volume edition of his earlier autobiography.

Thomas McMahon

AUSTIN, Texas, June 21 (NYT).—Prof. Thomas McMahon, 46, who joined the English department at the University of Texas in 1970 after serving for several years as department chairman and business program director at the University of Puerto Rico, died Monday in St. David's Hospital.

At his death he was working on a long study of Ernest Hemingway and E. V. Rieu, general, portions of which have appeared in literary magazines.

Mr. McMahon was graduated in 1949 from Yale, where he was founding editor of the Yale Poetry Review, later Poetry Now. He received a B.Litt. degree from Oxford University in 1953.

Wallace R. Martin

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—Wallace R. Martin, 52, chief of frequency management for the engineering division of the Voice of America, died Sunday at De Witt Army Hospital at Fort Belvoir, after a heart attack.

Mr. Martin entered the Army in 1941. He saw service with the Signal Corps in Guam and other

areas before retiring as lieutenant colonel in 1961. Mr. Martin had been a Voice of America since 1962.

The Rev. James M.

TORONTO, June 21. The Rev. James Alan M. a former moderator of the Pres. Church in Canada, was dead Monday at his home in Weston.

Mr. Moore was executive of the National Drive Fund, which has raised in \$4 million for capital new Presbyterian Church.

Robert Richte

MUNICH, June 21. Robert Richte, 73, a film technician and cofounder of the West German film and television industry, died Sunday. Mr. Richte was a 1917 when he helped start a firm, which now has a role in the world media, film and television.

Dr. Joseph E.J. E

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. (AP).—Dr. Joseph E. E. 88, internationally known for his work in the treatment of skin diseases and ophthalmology, died Sunday. He was formerly of neurosurgery at Belle Lenox Hill Hospital in N.Y.

EEC Discord on U.S. Trade Seen Summit Snag by Par

PARIS, June 21 (NYT).—Western Europe's relationship with the United States is the main problem that has cast a shadow over the October summit meeting of the enlarged European Economic Community, the French government spokesman said today.

Jean-Pierre Leat said following today's cabinet meeting that France considered it serious that the 10 Common Market countries were not able to define a common policy toward the United States.

Mr. Leat said that President Georges Pompidou "has repeated on several occasions that Europe should be European and that the evaluation of relations with the United States should be in the direction of independence."

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KGB Arrests Pyotr Yakir, Most Active Soviet Dissident

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 21 (UPI)—The Soviet security police (KGB) today arrested Pyotr I. Yakir, probably the single most active member of Moscow's tiny band of political dissidents.

Mr. Yakir, 49, is the son of a famous Red Army general who was executed by Stalin in 1937. For several years, he has openly provided information to Western newspapers on Soviet political dissidents and the like.

He was arrested at 12:30 p.m. local time today in his Moscow apartment, dissident sources reported. They said he would be charged with anti-constitutional activities—specifically, "systematically submitting information to Western propaganda agencies" which was used against the Soviet Union.

According to the sources, the "propaganda agencies" mentioned by the authorities are Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, both financed by the U.S. government, and NTS, an anti-Soviet émigré organization based in Paris.

His friends predicted that Mr. Yakir would be quickly brought to trial.

Practical Repercussions
Though Mr. Yakir's arrest seems unlikely to end public dissidence in this country, it probably will have significant practical and psychological repercussions in dissident circles. The small and apparently shrinking group of dissidents here relied on



Pyotr Yakir

East Germans Demand U.S. Quit Base in Cuba

BERLIN, June 21 (UPI)—Cuban and East German leaders today demanded that the United States withdraw its naval base in Cuba. The demand came in a communiqué issued after Cuban Premier Fidel Castro visited an eight-day visit to East Germany.

"The German Democratic Republic supports the demand of the Cuban people and their government for the unconditional withdrawal of the illegally occupied naval base on Cuban territory, at Guantanamo," the communiqué said.

"It condemns emphatically the American policy of blockade against Socialist Cuba, as well as all acts of aggression and piracy against the Cuban people," it added.

Mr. Castro flew to Prague this morning to continue his two-month tour of Africa and Eastern Europe.

In Prague, he was greeted by Czech Communist party chief Gustav Husak.

Mr. Husak gave Mr. Castro President Ludvík Svoboda's greetings because the president "is slightly ill" and could not be present, the Czech press agency reported.

Mr. Yakir as their most active and forthright spokesman. There is no obvious successor who could fill this role.

Mr. Yakir's arrest is not surprising in light of the political police's attitude toward active dissidence. Most of his original comrades are in prisons and camps, or have completed their sentences and have given up political activity. Mr. Yakir's friends say he has long expected to be arrested himself, and that he thinks he avoided it so long only because he had a famous father.

Mr. Yakir's arrest lends support to a theory widely held among Western specialists on Soviet affairs, that the Soviet Union's movement toward détente in international affairs would be accompanied by a tightening up at home. In other words, the regime would seek to show the public that relaxed international tensions do not mean any relaxation of domestic ideological vigilance.

Despite the apparent failure of the dissidence movement to attract a significant number of open adherents, Mr. Yakir has always described himself as a "psychological optimist." He thought that if he could spread the news that a few Soviet citizens were speaking their minds and defying the authorities, this would embolden others.

"The Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp. are our bullhorns," he said in one interview last year. "Our job is to get as much information to the West as we can. Then it comes back by shortwave radio (broadcast) and people in the U.S. and Siberia know about it. They may never know me by name but they listen to the information I send."

Every Opportunity
Mr. Yakir was so active in disseminating any dissident material he received that some other Soviet citizens who could also be called dissidents would not confide in him. Other Russians regard Mr. Yakir as too bold and too careless.

He certainly never avoided an opportunity to speak out. His last public statement was prior to President Nixon's visit here, when he said:

"One would like to think that after the visit of Nixon the reaction will not be intensified, that (political) arrests will be stopped and nobody will be taken to insane asylums. It is time to put an end to the Middle Ages."

Mr. Yakir's arrest deprives the dissidents of an active leader, it does not end the phenomenon of open non-conformity in the Soviet Union, Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the author, remains the leading symbol of intellectual nonconformity, and something of a hero to Soviet intellectuals who are unhappy with present conditions, though not personally prepared to risk career and freedom to speak out.

Russian intellectuals agree with apparent unanimity that the dissident activity of the past six years has not had any measurable effect on the great mass of Soviet citizens.

If the dissidents' principal cause—more personal and intellectual freedom in the Soviet Union—has any future, it is with the next generation. Whether the young people of this country are inclined to try to change the rules of the Soviet society remains a mystery.

One of the charges against Mr. Yakir, his friends said today, will be that he organized young people, including his own daughter, Irina, to help him in his activities.

Mr. Yakir went into prison camp at the age of 14, and stayed inside for 17 years. Like his father, he was rehabilitated during the destalinization of the mid-1950s. He regards himself as a historian, but could only find work as a library assistant. He is married, and his wife was in his apartment when he was arrested. After the arrest, the apartment was searched, his friends said.



SMOKY SKY—Parachutist drifts slowly in air trailing cloud of smoke from smoke cartridge attached to his leg during air show in Bay City, Mich., Sunday.

Crisis Averted as Knesset Defers Vote on Divorce Bill

JERUSALEM, June 21 (UPI)—The Knesset temporarily averted a government crisis today by voting to defer action on a bill that would legalize civil marriage in Israel for persons who cannot wed under Jewish law.

Even if Mapam and the Liberals leave the coalition, the government would not be toppled. The loss of the eight Mapam Knesset members and the four Liberal Knesset members would leave Mrs. Meir in control of 64 seats in the 120-member parliament.

However, the crisis could lead to Mrs. Meir's resignation. In that case, she would probably be named premier again and given an opportunity to form a new government based on new status quo rules.

If she failed to win the support of enough parties to control a majority in the Knesset, elections would follow.

the party not to support the bill. She has warned the Liberals that they risk expulsion from the coalition government.

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Bridge Teams From U.S., Italy In Semi-Finals

MIAMI BEACH, June 21 (Reuters)—Italy and the United States are assured of being semifinalists in the World Bridge Olympiad here after winning their matches in the 36th round last night.

Italy beat Canada 11-9 while the United States downed West Germany 19-1.

A three-way race is developing between Canada, France and Taiwan for the two remaining spots in the semi-finals with France moving closer to gaining a place with its 19-2 victory over Israel last night.

Taiwan, tied Britain 10-10 in the 36th round, while other matches yesterday virtually eliminated the qualifying chances of Israel, Turkey, Switzerland, Britain, Poland and Australia.

After 36 rounds, Italy leads with 575 points followed by the United States with 542, Taiwan, 506, Canada 499 and France 485.

In the women's competition, the 18 competing countries are halfway through the 16th round with the final 17th round scheduled for today.

With two and a half matches left to play, the Italian women's team is 20 points ahead and strong favorites to win the title for the first time. Their only challengers are the South Africans, trailing Italy by 20 points.

Dynamite Found in Italy

BORDIGHERA, Italy, June 21 (UPI)—Police discovered 275 pounds of dynamite hidden in a cave today, raising total finds of explosive in the area to nearly 600 pounds in two weeks.

Investigators said they believed the explosive was stored by a rightist paramilitary organization which was reported to have made the hills near this Italian Riviera resort its training ground.

Air Industry Hopeful on Anti-Hijack Moves

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—Monday will not go down in history as "the day the airlines stopped." There were too many places where the shutdown called by the world pilots' organization did not materialize, including most of the United States and all the Communist world except Yugoslavia.

But it may nevertheless prove a day to remember. It may mark a turning point, many knowledgeable observers believe, in the efforts of the international aviation community to gain control of the menace of piracy.

While cautioning that there will be no overnight miracles, that undoubtedly there will be more incidents of hijacking and extortion, a majority of experts are highly encouraged by these considerations:

● In going through with the work stoppage, partial though it was, the world pilots' group gave themselves a new level of credibility for future threats they might make. That credibility had been at a low point because numerous past threats, similarly provoked by air piracy, had not been carried out.

● Monday's vote in the International Civil Aviation Organization broke a protracted logjam in efforts to buttress with enforcement machinery the existing conventions against hijacking and sabotage. These efforts have been led by the United States and Canada. Negotiation of the enforcement machinery is expected to be a long and difficult process.

● Yesterday's consensus vote in the United Nations Security Council calling on UN members to take "effective measures" against air piracy was, at least in part, a direct response to demands of the pilots' group. It did not go nearly as far as the pilots wanted, but it opened the door to further UN action.

● The pilots' fraternity in the United States has been showing increasing signs of militancy, despite the contrary impression generated by its inability to shut down more than 10 percent of U.S. airline operations Monday. Such militancy is seen in a recent expression of willingness to cooperate more actively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation

in overpowering hijackers. It is also seen in a relaxation of pilot reluctance to carry defensive weapons aboard aircraft.

Optimism and Bitterness

The mood of optimism should become stronger after the passage of time has allowed dissipation of some bitterness over the large-scale collapse of American participation in Monday's demonstration.

The more skatermanlike rationalization for that collapse is that pilots are working for law and order on the airways and could not, therefore, defy court injunctions. But that does not explain why pilots of United Air Lines, the nation's largest carrier, informed the Air Line Pilots Association long before the court injunction that they would refuse to join the stoppage. The general explanation was that this was not a matter of statesmanship but simply inside political bickering.

The impression created in other countries by the performance of the U.S. pilots was indicated by the secretary general of the Mexican pilots' group, Mauro Gomez, who said he was disgusted.

98 Percent American

"Ninety percent of the hijackings involve U.S. airlines," Mr. Gomez said. "The Americans should be leading this demonstration, not boycotting it."

Airline management which insisted that their trade organization obtain court injunctions came in for severe criticism from some pilots and other aviation observers. The argument was that the pilots were helping the industry.

Italian Airline Pilots To Strike for Pay Hike

ROME, June 21 (UPI)—Italian airline pilots, who joined a worldwide strike Monday in protest against hijackings, said today that they will walk off their jobs again to press demands for higher pay.

The National Association of Civil Aviation Pilots said it will stage a series of strikes totaling 120 hours in coming weeks. The first strike, against the Alitalia, SAM and ATI airlines, will start at 11 p.m. Friday and last 25 hours.

Nixon Praises Ecology Parley

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday joined in a glowing report of the recent United Nations Conference on Human Environment, where he said "the United States achieved practically all of its objectives."

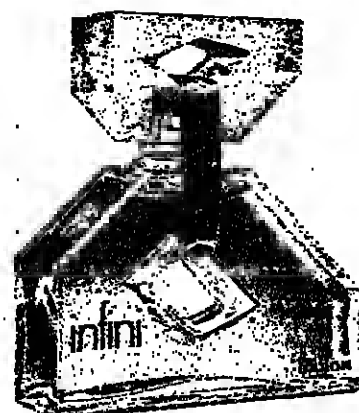
In a White House statement, he called on the governments and peoples of the world to work together to make the Stockholm conference's objectives "a reality."

Russell Train, chairman of the Environmental Quality Council, told a White House news conference that the June 5-16 conference had "opened up a new era in international relationships—an era of positive cooperation in building a better quality of life."

Hong Kong Slide Toll 99

HONG KONG, June 21 (AP)—The death toll in the weekend landslide in Hong Kong rose to 99 today. The number of missing was put at 188.

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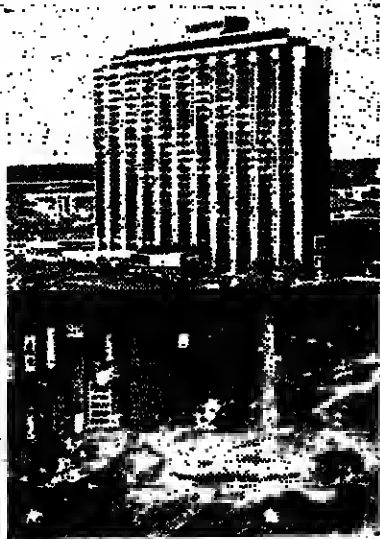
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Norman Parkinson, photographer, interviewed at July 14, 9.75 flight AF 048/012/028 Trinidad/New York/Paris.

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As an example of life imitating art—of a sort—we have not for some time seen anything like the Watergate caper now unfolding in weird and scarcely believable detail, right down to the taped locks, the rubber gloves, the tear gas pens, the array of electronic equipment, and the crisp new \$100 bills in the hands of the five men who stole into Democratic party headquarters the other night under cover of darkness and something less than impenetrable aliases. "Mission Impossible" it wasn't; experts in these matters all agree that the job was bungled at almost every step of the way. "Mission Incredible" it certainly is, both in terms of execution and, more important, in terms of the motives that could conceivably have prompted so crude an escape by such a motley crew of former Central Intelligence Agency operatives and Miami-based, anti-Castro activists.

Ron Ziegler, the White House spokesman, has already dismissed it as a "third-rate burglary attempt" and warned that "certain elements may try to stretch this beyond what it is." The implication of that last statement is that he knows what it is and if so, we wish he would tell us, because frankly it doesn't shape up as your ordinary, garden-variety burglary—however "third-rate" its execution. An attempt to implant electronic surveillance in the headquarters of a major political party strikes us as something much more resembling what the Democratic national chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, has called an "act of political espionage." And that, for all its comic, melodramatic aspects, is not quite so easy to dismiss.

In fact, without wishing to stretch things one bit beyond the demonstrable facts, there are certain elements here which could raise questions in even the least suspicious or skeptical minds. This is, for example, an election year, and while it is possible to sup-

pose that this deed was done by a foreign government or even some extra-terrestrial interest, the finger naturally points, in a time of intense and developing political combat, to the Democrats' principal and natural antagonist; that is to say, it points to somebody associated with or at least sympathetic to—we may as well be blunt about it—the Republicans.

We do not so allege; we merely note that this is what some people are going to be saying, or thinking, and that their speculations, dark as they may sound, are going to be encouraged by word of various connections between several of the suspects and one part or another of the Republican power structure. For example, James W. McCord, one of the five men arrested, has worked on security problems both for the Republican National Committee and the committee for the re-election of the President. Two of the group had in their personal effects the address of a Howard Hunt, another former CIA agent, who serves as a consultant to White House consultant Charles W. Colson. Other more tenuous links have been developed between the arrested suspects and elements of the Republican party.

John Mitchell, the former attorney general who is heading the committee for Mr. Nixon's re-election, has stoutly denied any knowledge of the affair as has the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Sen. Dole, as well as Mr. Ziegler. So life has imitated art up to a point; the "force" has been "caught"; "the secretary" has "disavowed any knowledge" of its actions. What remains now to be seen—what is, in short, the crucial question in a time of waning confidence in the processes of government—is whether a Republican administration can bring itself to use every means at its command to prosecute perpetrators of the Watergate raid. From the sound of it, there would seem to be an abundance of evidence in the captured equipment and freshly minted currency. It ought not to be left to the Democrats to dig into "Mission Incredible" by pressing their civil suit. In short, this particular tape ought not to be allowed to self-destruct.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Podgorny's Promise

Peace in Vietnam is not around the corner, but an early resumption of serious negotiations in Paris, the prerequisite, should now be possible. With its sea supplies cut off by the American blockade, with China obstructing Soviet land shipments and with both its major allies putting their relations with Washington above their ties with Hanoi, the North Vietnam government is under increasing pressure to explore a diplomatic settlement.

The United States has posed two conditions for a return to the semi-public four-party Paris talks: A halt in the North Vietnamese army offensive in South Vietnam, particularly the drive across the Demilitarized Zone, and an indication that Hanoi would negotiate seriously in private. Hanoi's minimum conditions for resumption of the private talks appear to include resumption of the semi-public peace conference and suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam, at least in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

From this it is evident that mutual de-escalation of the war is the best route to resumption of serious negotiations. President Podgorny's promise, after leaving Hanoi, that the Soviet Union "will do everything possible for a de-escalation of the Vietnam war" and the success of the Paris peace talks, which he said would resume soon, suggests that Moscow is willing to take a hand in helping the two sides clear away negotiation road-blocks.

The Soviet Union has been loath to commit its prestige to such an enterprise since the advent of the Nixon administration. Soviet reluctance to become involved during the past three years undoubtedly reflected Hanoi's attitude, culminating in the Communists' attempt to win a military victory in-

stead of to resume negotiations, and sensitivity to criticism by China, which had been opposing negotiations until last year. President Nixon's insistence on progress toward settlements in Vietnam, the Middle East and Berlin as the price for a Strategic Arms Limitation pact may also have turned Moscow off, along with Soviet doubts about Mr. Nixon's real desire to end the Vietnam war.

But now much has changed. Agreements on Berlin and strategic arms have been reached. A Vietnam settlement would further ease relations with the United States and help speed American trade and credits. Peking no longer is opposing a negotiated settlement. Soviet leadership may now be convinced that the United States is in earnest about wanting to end involvement in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Nixon's May 8 peace proposal—American withdrawal in four months in return for a cease-fire and release of prisoners, leaving a political settlement to the Vietnamese—no longer demanded North Vietnamese withdrawal from the South, implied that North Vietnamese gains in the spring offensive would remain in Communist hands during the cease-fire, and avoided any explicit commitment to the future of the regime of President Thieu.

Comments by North Vietnam's chief Paris negotiator, Le Duc Tho, suggested interest in the proposal even before the Podgorny visit to Hanoi. The first need now is to get the talks started again. With Soviet help evidently forthcoming and a lull under way in the Communist offensive in South Vietnam, a suspension of the bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area could well open the door to fruitful negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Time for Peace Talks?

Negotiations in Paris could resume soon, but one question remains still: Has Hanoi decided this time to talk with other than weapons? President Podgorny tried to convince the North Vietnamese leaders that their interest today is to accept a cease-fire and the opening of decisive negotiations. Did he succeed? It's likely, since he said, on

his stop at Calcutta, that "everything went as I wanted. I'm very satisfied with the result."

And, in Peking, Henry Kissinger will be concentrating on the intentions of Le Duc Tho. He will learn—partly—what the North Vietnamese diplomat's suitcase will contain the next time they meet. At least, one can hope now that real negotiations will begin.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 22, 1897

PARIS—Two girls of easy morals, Emilie Paulin and Juliette Biche, quarrelled yesterday evening at a bar in the Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles over a love affair, and decided to settle the question at issue with knives. In the presence of several friends, says the Figaro, they fought savagely in the Rue Bobillot until one of them, Paulin, had received three dangerous wounds, of which one was in the throat. She was taken to the hospital, the others disappeared.

Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1922

PARIS—Out of the conflicting stories concerning the health of Lenin, it is difficult to glean what would be reasonably accepted as the truth. The weight of probability, however, seems to favor the belief that Lenin is seriously ill and perhaps physically disabled. There is also the report that a group of four will govern in his place, or to put it another way, of the four mentioned, one will be the ruler of Russia. The names are Trotsky, Rykov, Kamenef and Stalin.



Nixon Telling Hanoi the Time for Talks Is Now

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON—The briefcase that Henry A. Kissinger took on his Peking visit is bulging with position papers on everything from the suitability of basketball for diplomatic ping-pong to the cash-and-carry possibilities of some big Chinese-American trade deals. But there is not much mystery about his overriding interest: Vietnam. Mr. Kissinger's continuing purpose in Peking, like much of President Nixon's purpose there and in Moscow earlier this year, has been defined on many occasions by Mr. Kissinger and the few other informed administration officials. It has been to enlist the Russians and the Chinese in an elaborate exercise, both diplomatic and military, to persuade the North Vietnamese that the summer of 1972—meaning the weeks between now and Labor Day—is the optimum time for negotiating an end of the war.

A Vulnerable Saigon

The argument, in essence, is that Mr. Nixon's terms for a deal will be more generous now than ever again because he would like to enhance his chances of re-election. When pitched in reverse, it is a suggestion that the President feels more vulnerable on the war issue now than he has ever before or will ever be again and that Hanoi should try him out, as it tried out Lyndon B. Johnson's terms in 1968.

The corollary argument is that North Vietnam should also feel more tempted to settle for less than before because its military offensive has been blunted, its supply lines have again been crippled and its major allies seem much more interested in pursuing better relations with the United States than in taking serious risks to bail out a struggling ally.

The reverse side of that coinage is that Hanoi's armies could be arrested only because of extensive American help for the South Vietnamese and that the end of American military activity in Indochina will leave Saigon vulnerable to the North's maneuvers for many years.

So the President wants Hanoi to calculate that it can accomplish many of its objectives in the long run if it will help him look good, or at least save face, in the short run. And he wants it to reckon that the only alternative is to expend yet more lives and treasure with the real risk that he will be re-elected for another four years of bombing and mining and military aid to the Saigon government.

Mr. Nixon, having withstood the greatest onslaught of which he deems the North Vietnamese capable in the foreseeable future, is asking that they deal with him, now that he too needs to deal, or risk having to deal with him, in a much stronger position in another term.

There have been many indica-

tions over the last six months that this logic has been understood, with varying degrees of sympathy, in both Moscow and Peking. At least as perceived here, the Russians feel they have much larger fish to fry in the world than Indochina and the Chinese feel confident of Hanoi's long-term success in any case.

What the President has wanted all along from the two giant Communist nations is some help in persuading the North Vietnamese that they can trust the American President to hold out for little more than his sense of honor in retreat. At best, from the American point of view, the Russians and Chinese are offering such advice in the current round of jettisoning diplomacy.

It is doubtful that even the President and Mr. Kissinger can be sure of the manner in which that advice is being rendered. They almost certainly know nothing yet about how it is being received.

For the North Vietnamese have emboldened in their memories another summer of negotiations, in 1954, when the Russians and Chinese pressed them to settle for half a loaf—and half a country—with the mistaken promise of more later. Moreover, they remember having had to topple a French government to

get that far, and they must believe that they deserved the credit for toppling President Johnson and forcing President Nixon to withdraw half a million men from battle.

Nor can they get their minds off the second wave of aerial destruction to which they have been subjected by a President who seeks a bargain. Are they really tempted by his peace offers? Or do they already taste his defeat?

If the North Vietnamese hope to contribute to a Nixon defeat this year, they must commit themselves to a vast military or guerrilla effort, with more enormous sacrifice, in the September-October dry period.

Another Round of Talks

Much of the American bombing and mining in recent weeks has been designed to prevent that effort and also to advertise the further destruction with which it would be met. Indeed, most military men here believe Hanoi incapable of effective action again so soon, but they have been wrong before and Mr. Nixon is not relying on their judgment alone.

So it is taken for granted here that another round of serious negotiations will occur, and soon.

Getting the parties to the table under those circumstances—at least to feel each other out before they abandon diplomacy altogether—will not be difficult. Mr. Kissinger has long predicted an intense round of bargaining this summer, and the Soviet President, Nikolai V. Podgorny, was not taking sides when he promised to help arrange a favorable climate for the talks.

The central issue of trust remains—especially trust in the terms of future competition for political power in South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon has said the United States will end all acts of force for a supervised cease-fire and the return of prisoners. Hanoi has offered a deal only if it obtains a share of power—the lion's share, Mr. Nixon fears—in Saigon.

Hanoi wants the United States to abandon President Nguyen Van Thieu and his closest associates. Washington sees that as tantamount to the destruction of the South Vietnamese Army, the only effective non-Communist force in the country. Technically, there is some middle ground between the positions, but how far each side moves into that middle ground depends less on diplomacy than on psychology, more on emotion than on jet-plane commitment.

Sacking and Saving Italy

By Giorgio Bassani

ROME—In Italy, nature and history are so closely related that it would be impossible to separate the two. Land in its natural state is practically nonexistent in Italy; throughout the country, nature has been remodeled or at least marked by works of man over the ages. The farmlands in Italy have prevalent characteristics and structures which vary from region to region, while the villages are nestled in hills and the monasteries, churches and castles punctuate plains, mountains and coasts. All of these landmarks form an organic whole—a chain of natural architectural events which until a few decades ago unfolded practically unaltered from the Alpine peaks to the sea.

Fragile State

This fusion of nature with human intervention is evident in all its beauty, variety and coherence. But the miracle of this equilibrium manifested itself as such just at the time when it had begun to be destroyed—first sporadically and then systematically. The start of that destruction came in the past decade, simultaneously with economic and industrial development.

There was the disproportionate intrusion of the rampant construction promoted by building

speculation; the smokestacks and the petrochemical plants heedlessly placed in vital areas. These served to warn of a precarious state, like a glass whose fragility is evident only at the moment when it cracks. Biological pollution of the environment merged with cultural pollution.

Economic development cannot be stunted. On the other hand, the deep schism which new construction materials, new means of transport and new relations of space and distance have created is so great that respect for this past is extremely difficult. The temptation to destroy—more in the name of simple speculative drive than of planned progress—is overwhelming.

The problem consists of imposing limits on the intrusion, in particular of approaching it rationally with recognition of our natural and historical heritage. Laws in Italy already exist for this purpose. Some need improvement and others need to be added. That is why "Italia Nostra"—an association to save our artistic and natural heritage—is fighting both for the respect of the laws already in force and for the creation of more effective ones.

Victories, however, have not been lacking. In Rome, for example, the designation as public

parks of Villa Savoy, Villa Pamphili and Villa Chigi, as well as the entire territory of archaeological interest on Via Appia Antica, was to a large extent due to the efforts and initiatives of "Italia Nostra."

But the problems of saving green areas could not be limited to the cities. In 1962, the committee to save green areas was formed. It immediately dealt with the other aspect, that of the national countryside, which had been brought dramatically to public attention by building speculation in the Abruzzo National Park. A law to protect national parks was presented to parliament. So, too, an effort is being made to save our coastline and prevent the trend to turn the coast into private property.

We have been able to relocate the Zelo Buon Persini refinery near Milan, and another refinery that was planned near Ercice, in Sicily. The pine forest of Migliorino, the most beautiful on the Tuscan coast, was saved from speculation because of continued pressure.

Damage Documented

"Italia Nostra" has prepared an exhibition aimed at the American public. It documents the damage that the Italian heritage has suffered from various causes. But it is not a pathetic appeal for a folkloristic show. "Italia Nostra" wants the American public to participate in problems which regard them, insofar as they are Europe's problems and insofar as they are historic problems and themes inherent in the roots of civilization of Mediterranean and European countries.

Giorgio Bassani, author of "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis" and other novels, is president of the conservation organization, "Italia Nostra." This article is from the special features service of The New York Times.

Jewish Vote Is Wooded By Nixon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—In a political wilderness, the Jewish vote is being sought out by Vice President Nixon as speaker for the annual convention of the American Jewish community in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last Thursday.

Even by itself, that seems insignificant symptoms of a long political rift between American-Jewish community President Nixon carries portraits for the 1972 election. When viewed against other, published alliances now formed between traditional Democratic Jewish leaders, Mr. Nixon, the invitation of law and order—hints a massive pro-Nixon swing in Jewish voters.

It is inconceivable that shift would occur without blessing of the Israeli government. Indeed, blunt-spoken soldier Yitzhak Rabin, a highly competent ambassador here, is being accused of aid and comfort to President Nixon's re-election campaign. The unpublished alliance with confidential letters to President from Dr. William Wexler, of Savannah, Ga., former head of B'nai B'rith and present chairman of World Jewish Congress, Nixon's private messenger. Nixon will have Wexler's help this fall. He has a good deal of Mr. Nixon in past three years, particularly connection with Israel's snail pace over U.S. policy. The Middle East Secretary of State William P. Rogers is backed by many American Jews for his abortive den that Israel withdraw from occupied Arab lands.

That battle by Wexler was when Mr. Nixon finally agreed long-term supplies of Phantom aircraft for Israel. Rogers' courageous, sincere campaign for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

Personal letters of support from traditional pro-Democratic Jewish leaders have also been sent. President Nixon from Wexler, of B'nai B'rith, a Democratic leader, speaking in the multi-million dollar annual Israel bonds drive in the United States, and I. Broyer, of Los Angeles, an Israeli bonds leader who, so much of his time in Israel.

Boyer has been a fund-raiser for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, commitment to back Mr. Nixon is conditional on the nomination of Sen. George McGovern, a foreign and military policies one source of the American Jewish community's serious talk with Mr. Nixon.

Thus, McGovern's call to major national religious and a cut in the military budget of some \$32 billion over next three years, are perceived by Jews as potentially damage to the future security of Israel. So is his pledge of total withdrawal from Vietnam within days of his election.

But the concern in the community goes well beyond McGovern's foreign policy. It is important to Jewish groups as the Religious Zionist of America—Orthodox Jews called "Mizrachi" is liberal Democratic. It can speak inflammatory language about blacks in suburban areas as Forest Hills, N.Y.

Low-income Jews, like proprietors of black, moon-and-pop shops, have on a political collision with liberal Democrats—many Jewish middle youths and intellectuals since the civil rights revolt started. No political proves this Jewish discontent with the Democratic movement, so well as the surprising election to Agony by the Religious Zionists last week.

With or without McGovern's presidential nomination, Democrats perceive this a love affair with President as ominously portentous.

A fairly close election in California (1 million citizens) or New York (million Jews) could well be decided by a switch of Jewish vote more heavily the other ethnic group. In 1964 President got a mere 18 percent of the Jewish vote in New York but he would have carried state against Humphrey with only 185,000 votes. By no means impasse the Jewish vote splits also 50-50 on Nov. 7.

No one is more aware McGovern's vulnerability the Jewish vote than McGovern. Whether he can the drain is highly questionable.

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low					High Low					High Low					High Low				
1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
75%	44%	40%	35%	30%	164%	12%	10%	10%	13%	25%	22%	20%	18%	16%	45%	42%	40%	38%	36%
76%	45%	41%	36%	31%	165%	13%	11%	11%	14%	26%	23%	21%	19%	17%	46%	43%	41%	39%	37%
77%	46%	42%	37%	32%	166%	14%	12%	12%	15%	27%	24%	22%	20%	18%	47%	44%	42%	40%	38%
78%	47%	43%	38%	33%	167%	15%	13%	13%	16%	28%	25%	23%	21%	19%	48%	45%	43%	41%	39%
79%	48%	44%	39%	34%	168%	16%	14%	14%	17%	29%	26%	24%	22%	20%	49%	46%	44%	42%	40%
80%	49%	45%	40%	35%	169%	17%	15%	15%	18%	30%	27%	25%	23%	21%	50%	47%	45%	43%	41%
81%	50%	46%	41%	36%	170%	18%	16%	16%	19%	31%	28%	26%	24%	22%	51%	48%	46%	44%	42%
82%	51%	47%	42%	37%	171%	19%	17%	17%	20%	32%	29%	27%	25%	23%	52%	49%	47%	45%	43%
83%	52%	48%	43%	38%	172%	20%	18%	18%	21%	33%	30%	28%	26%	24%	53%	50%	48%	46%	44%
84%	53%	49%	44%	39%	173%	21%	19%	19%	22%	34%	31%	29%	27%	25%	54%	51%	49%	47%	45%
85%	54%	50%	45%	40%	174%	22%	20%	20%	23%	35%	32%	30%	28%	26%	55%	52%	50%	48%	46%
86%	55%	51%	46%	41%	175%	23%	21%	21%	24%	36%	33%	31%	29%	27%	56%	53%	51%	49%	47%
87%	56%	52%	47%	42%	176%	24%	22%	22%	25%	37%	34%	32%	30%	28%	57%	54%	52%	50%	48%
88%	57%	53%	48%	43%	177%	25%	23%	23%	26%	38%	35%	33%	31%	29%	58%	55%	53%	51%	49%
89%	58%	54%	49%	44%	178%	26%	24%	24%	27%	39%	36%	34%	32%	30%	59%	56%	54%	52%	50%
90%	59%	55%	50%	45%	179%	27%	25%	25%	28%	40%	37%	35%	33%	31%	60%	57%	55%	53%	51%
91%	60%	56%	51%	46%	180%	28%	26%	26%	29%	41%	38%	36%	34%	32%	61%	58%	56%	54%	52%
92%	61%	57%	52%	47%	181%	29%	27%	27%	30%	42%	39%	37%	35%	33%	62%	59%	57%	55%	53%
93%	62%	58%	53%	48%	182%	30%	28%	28%	31%	43%	40%	38%	36%	34%	63%	60%	58%	56%	54%
94%	63%	59%	54%	49%	183%	31%	29%	29%	32%	44%	41%	39%	37%	35%	64%	61%	59%	57%	55%
95%	64%	60%	55%	50%	184%	32%	30%	30%	33%	45%	42%	40%	38%	36%	65%	62%	60%	58%	56%
96%	65%	61%	56%	51%	185%	33%	31%	31%	34%	46%	43%	41%	39%	37%	66%	63%	61%	59%	57%
97%	66%	62%	57%	52%	186%	34%	32%	32%	35%	47%	44%	42%	40%	38%	67%	64%	62%	60%	58%
98%	67%	63%	58%	53%	187%	35%	33%	33%	36%	48%	45%	43%							

INDUSTRIALS		High Low Last Chge	
7435 ABT/D		\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2
1470 Acklens		\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2
265 Agre Ind		\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2
5551 Ana Gas		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
197 Aze Ner		\$ 21 1/2	21 1/2
420 Azo Chem		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
785 Aze Ner		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
3620 Air Corp		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
7528 Bark N		\$ 24 1/2	24 1/2
35579 Bell Corp		\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2
223 BC Forst		\$ 22 1/2	22 1/2
6200 Block Bros		\$ 30	30
235 Bldg		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
3575 BP Can		\$ 16 1/2	16 1/2
92 Burras Pds		\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2
645 Calgary P		\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2
173 Can Mail		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
462 C Packers		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
35579 Bell Corp		\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2
1110 C Cabany		\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2

INDUSTRIALS		High Low Last Chge	
439 C Hydro		\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2
10113 C Ind Bank		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
7473 C Tire		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
20 Cdn Trn		\$ 4 1/2	4 1/2
3725 C Ind		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
1530 C Hilday		\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2
4600 Can Bldg		\$ 30	30
3640 C Ind		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
1140 C Ind		\$ 20	20
20 Cynus A		\$ 34	34
1108 Cynus B		\$ 34	34
1441 Dallas		\$ 28 1/2	28 1/2
1953 Dnt S		\$ 16 1/2	16 1/2
72 C Ind		\$ 14 1/2	14 1/2
122 Enco		\$ 6	6
734 Falcon		\$ 67	67
1487 Falc		\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2
13645 Gen Distr		\$ 37 1/2	37 1/2
72 GL Paper		\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2
472 GL Paper		\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2
300 Greydon		\$ 19 1/2	19 1/2
88 Guer Trn		\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2
4884 Gold Can		\$ 22	22
2300 Hawker		\$ 30	30
732 H B Oil Gas		\$ 42 1/2	42 1/2
1545 Haren Eri		\$ 28 1/2	28 1/2
2230 IAC		\$ 19 1/2	19 1/2
2116 Ind Gas		\$ 16 1/2	16 1/2
292 Interpol		\$ 38 1/2	38 1/2
5875 Intv Pipe		\$ 31 1/2	31 1/2
478 Loco		\$ 31 1/2	31 1/2
730 Kaiser R		\$ 33 1/2	33 1/2
4340 Lebar		\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2
178 Loco		\$ 33 1/2	33 1/2
244 Laura Sec		\$ 11 1/2	11 1/2
536 Loe Co A		\$ 7 1/2	7 1/2
1201 Loe B		\$ 7 1/2	7 1/2
1201 Loe B		\$ 43	43
2985 MB L		\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2
274 M Lf Mtlis		\$ 15 1/2	15 1/2

INDUSTRIALS		High Low Last Chge	
1025 Aht Stora		\$ 8 1/2	8 1/2
7435 ABT/D		\$ 9 1/2	9 1/2
265 Agre Ind		\$ 12 1/2	12 1/2
5551 Ana Gas		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
197 Aze Ner		\$ 21 1/2	21 1/2
420 Azo Chem		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
785 Aze Ner		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
3620 Air Corp		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
7528 Bark N		\$ 24 1/2	24 1/2
35579 Bell Corp		\$ 27 1/2	27 1/2
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173 Can Mail		\$ 17 1/2	17 1/2
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4600 Can Bldg		\$ 30	30
3640 C Ind		\$ 10 1/2	10 1/2
1140 C Ind		\$ 20	20
20 Cynus A		\$ 34	34
1108 Cynus B		\$ 34	34

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Multinational Companies Changing Course

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK (NYT)—There is only one way to keep a business in a foreign country, and that is to provide benefits for it and for us. You might be a bit of a cynic, but that kind of argument won't last. You'll be in the end.

His comment by a British executive appears to reflect the growing philosophy of multinational corporations in meeting the growing force of "economic nationalism" in many parts of the world.

It was made in a survey by co-authors of The New York Times on the changing relations of governments and the big multinational companies—mainly American—that have burgeoned in the expansion of world trade.

A main finding of the study is that in much of the developed world—namely, the Latin American and the oil-producing countries—the big international companies now are more on the defensive against the power of government than the other way around.

A sharp contrast has been revealed, which has in only relatively recent years been in sharp contrast with the past era of "economic imperialism," when international corporate giants such as United Fruit virtually owned many countries.

Some other highlights of the study:

- Economic nationalism, broadened to include concern of governments and peoples with control of their resources and economies, is increasing in many parts of the world.

These range from large permanent ownership of foreign companies to greater regulation of foreign investment.

- Multinational corporations, however, still retain great political influence in the industrial countries—their "native habitat."

British Steel plans closure of 34 units

LONDON, June 21 (NYT)—According to "the day of the steel furnace is ending," British Steel Corp. (BSC) is planning to phase out 34 such furnaces in four Scottish plants over the next five years, with a loss of 5,500 jobs.

M. Finlayson, a deputy chairman of the state-owned steel corporation, yesterday invited union leaders to meet with officials to plan an orderly phase-out of the move. BSC now employs 26,500 Scottish workers.

The announcement was greeted with dismay by labor leaders in Scotland, already one of the most depressed areas of Britain, where unemployment is high and where the steel industry has been the world's most imperiled by technological change and foreign competition.

Though there was no mention of the corporation's other operating plants, BSC made clear that days, too, are numbered. BSC has more than 110 million tons of steel in operation throughout its U.K. steelworks.

Japan Suspects 8 Firms of Fixing Dyestuff Prices

TOKYO, June 21 (AP-DJ)—Japan's Fair Trade Commission (FTC) said today it is investigating eight Japanese dyestuff manufacturers suspected of joint-fixing prices in violation of the country's anti-monopoly law.

The FTC yesterday raided 30 offices of the eight companies in an effort to obtain evidence for evidence. Officials said the FTC believes the eight firms raised prices last February to raise prices 20 to 50 percent, putting an increase into effect in March.

The eight include Sumitomo Chemical, Mitsubishi Chemical, Nippon Soda Chemicals and Sanyo Chemicals.

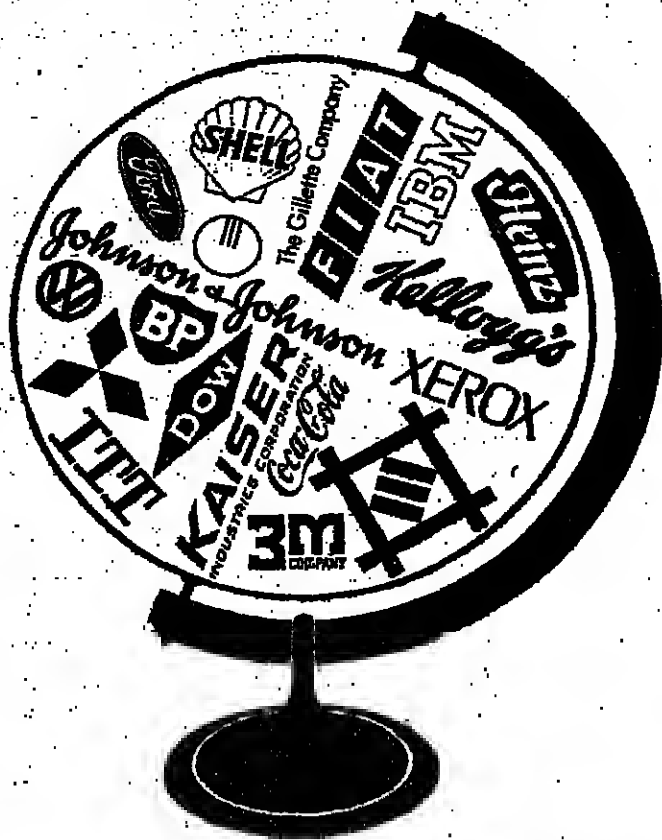
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—but it is exercised with more circumspection than in the past.

• A trend toward partnership of government and business, primarily in the international field. This development is typified by the term "Japan, Inc.," a reference to the close collaboration of government and industry that has been a dynamic force in Japan's economic upsurge.

Trade competition and regional blocs seem to foreshadow also a "U.S.A., Inc." and a "Europe, Inc."

The study, which covered major world regions, was prompted by the controversy that recently has flared over the impact, politically and economically, of the multinational corporation.

A main spark to controversy has been the charge that international telephone and telegraph, one of the biggest multinationals, tried to protect its holdings in Chile by plotting to overthrow that country's Marxist President, Salvador Allende Gossens.

Critics of the multinationals see them as "shadowy" private states putting their own interests ahead of those of any single country. Proponents see them as efficient, profitable instruments for world development.

The Times study indicated that there is as yet little precise evidence to show what effects the multinational corporation—as an institution—may have on national economic policies.

It is evident, however, that the rise of economic nationalism represents a confrontation of governments and multinationals that reflects a considerable unresolving over the power of the big corporations.

The sweep of economic nationalism, the report indicated, continues in conspicuous forms in the less-developed, ex-colonial countries. The take-over of the once-powerful oil companies has followed also the partial or full nationalization of international copper companies in Zambia, Zaire (the former Congo) and Chile. The trend here is with companies involved with natural resources, a sensitive point with economic nationalists.

Sophistication Grows

There is evidence that governments of developing countries, apart from whether they favor socialist policies, have gained a greater sophistication about the earnings of big multinationals and the extent to which they can tolerate government participation.

There is, in effect, a kind of trade-off in that the governments need the revenue, the technology and the sense of control, while private corporations will continue at a smaller share of profits.

Economic nationalism has shown itself also in moves by the Canadian government—although considered mild—for restriction on foreign investment for the take-over of existing companies.

Australia is preparing similar regulations.

The kind of counter-trend in the more developed countries, where multinationals appear to be maintaining influence, may or may not reflect a deliberate exertion of power by the big companies, the survey indicated.

The main evidence is that in Western Europe and also the United States there is a tendency for governments to be pro-business.

Multinationals in France and Britain are said by observers to

Patman Urging Regulation Of Institutional Investors

By H. Enich Heinemann

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, called yesterday for sweeping new legislation to regulate the activities of all institutional investors—bank trust departments, foundations, pension funds, insurance companies and the like—that collectively control portfolios worth hundreds of billions of dollars.

Citing what he said was the threat of "economic dictatorship" from a growing concentration of business power, he said that the powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission should be broadened, and its staff enlarged, so that the agency would have "original jurisdiction over all elements of the institutional investment community."

Rep. Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, told a conference of bank trust managers here that it is his intention to give them (the SEC) broad supervisory powers, and—when necessary—to control and direct investments.

In response to a question, Mr. Patman said that "it is not contemplated" that the SEC should have the power to allocate investment resources, but then he quickly added: "But if it would make the situation better, I'd be willing to include it."

Throughout the meeting, Mr. Patman sounded populist themes that have been his calling card through more than four decades in Congress. He laced his speech with a long list of specific proposals—some already pending in his banking reform act, and others due to be embodied in legislation to be introduced shortly. Hearings would be held in October.

Among other things, Mr. Patman called for:

- Separation of the trust de-

partments of commercial banks from the purely commercial banking functions of deposit-gathering and lending.

• Retention and strengthening of the strict legal separation between the commercial banking function and the investment banking function—a separation that elsewhere in his talk he asserted was under attack by the banks.

• Elimination of all interlocking relationships, such as stockholdings and personnel, among competing financial institutions.

• Restriction of the percentage of aggregate investment by any single bank trustee in any single bank corporation so that undue influence or control will be impossible to achieve.

The common thread through all of his remarks was the concentration of economic power in American society, and the role of the trust department of the major banks (especially as managers of most of the nation's private pension funds) in that concentration.

Burns to Latin America

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP-DJ)—President Nixon is sending Special Representative Arthur Burns on a two-week trip to South America, starting Saturday. The White House said today that Mr. Burns will visit Argentina, Peru, Venezuela and Brazil, to discuss international monetary and economic matters.

have "enormous" political influence, but there is no surface evidence that it is exerted in other than legitimate ways.

As in America, the survey said, big companies practice "conventional lobbying"—a term that takes in all the influence promotion devices—both at home and abroad. These may include everything from above-board campaigning for or against legislation to the ethically gray areas of lavish entertainment and nepotism.

In a circumspect country such as the Netherlands it is no secret that a company such as Unilever will be assigned a sympathetic hearing by government on any matters affecting its prices or earnings.

Top Jobs Assured

In Switzerland, the fact that former presidents of the country can be virtually certain of a top job with multinational companies such as Nestlé or Brown Boveri raises few eyebrows.

The growing overlap of the government and business worlds in many countries seems to foreshadow the kind of partnership expressed by the term "Japan, Inc."

For the United States, the Nixon economic program has frankly stressed that increased sale of cars is a key economic need, so that, in effect, what will be good for the country will be good for Detroit.

The administration, in addition to its moves for reshaping world monetary and trade relations, has also taken a lead in making government the means to attaining textile and steel import quota agreements.

And in Europe, the Common Market is a good way along to closer government-business collaboration.

For the multinational and for government, the old byword seems appropriate: "If you can't lick them, join them."

Living Costs In U.S. Rise .3% in Month

Durable Goods Orders Decline .5% in May

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT)—President Nixon met today with his top economic advisers as the government reported the largest overall increase in living costs in three months.

Despite a drop last month in food prices, higher clothing and transportation costs boosted the consumer price index to 124.7 for May, up .3 percent.

But the report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that price hikes in the last six months of the President's Phase 2 controls program were lower—just .35 percent annual rate—than in the half-year preceding imposition of controls. The latter rate was 4 percent.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, however, said the nation's economy was moving on a "healthy path" though "some problems" still existed.

Later today the Commerce Department reported that new orders for durable goods, a key indicator of industrial activity, slipped 0.5 percent in May from the April level to a seasonally-adjusted \$33.4 billion. This was a sharp reversal of the upward-revised 2.3 percent gain in the previous month.

At a news briefing following the announcement of the price index rise, Marina Whitman, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that "we're very concerned" at the recent increases in wholesale food prices which will show up in the June consumer price index.

She said the Price Commission was meeting today to consider clamping price controls on raw agricultural products, one of a number of options the government was weighing. She said, however, she felt it was possible to achieve the administration's goal of cutting the inflation rate to below 3 percent a year by Dec. 31 without further food price controls.

"We aren't there yet," she said, citing the 3.5 percent annual inflation rate during Phase 2, "but we feel we can get it."

President Nixon moved forward from tomorrow to this morning a conference with his top economic aides to consider the long-range direction of the nation's economy this election year. The meeting included Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns, budget director Casper Weinberger and chief presidential economic adviser Herbert Stein.

Mr. Ziegler said the President was pleased at the economic trends. "The indicators that have been released and what we base our judgment on shows that the American economy today is enjoying a strong recovery in employment," he said, "... and on the production side a lower rate of inflation than in recent years."

But the spokesman said that although it was "on a healthy path," we still have some problems and "we're going to bring the economy to where we would like to have it."

ITT Begins Divesting Avis

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph took the first step today in the required divestiture of its subsidiary, Avis Inc., the nation's second biggest car rental operation.

A group of underwriting firms announced an offering of 1.2 million Avis shares at \$38 each. Avis was one of the operations ITT was required to divest in order to keep the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

The underwriters said another 200,000 shares would be sold by Daiwa Securities in Japan.

ITT, which will get the proceeds from the stock sale, will still own 4.8 million Avis shares, or about 77 percent, after the offering. The conglomerate is required to divest

itself of all ownership interests in the company by Sept. 23, 1974, under terms of the 1971 agreement which settled a Justice Department anti-trust challenge of the Hartford acquisition.

ITT seems assured of a massive profit on the sale. At \$38, the initial offering would bring in \$45.6 million, and the whole 1.4 million shares would fetch \$53.2 million. The stock ITT issued for Avis in 1965 was valued at \$66 million, although on Dec. 31, 1971, ITT valued its investment in Avis securities at \$32.1 million.

ITT's stock has been battered severely this year, as a result of the controversy over how the anti-trust settlement was reached.

N.Y. Beset by Unfavorable News

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, losing some of their earlier strength, ended on a mixed note today. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.39 to 851.61, but declining issues outnumbered the gainers.

Weighing upon market psychology were the heavy net redemptions of mutual-fund shares in May reported late yesterday and some adverse news on the inflation front.

Analysts took some note of the rise in the consumer price index, because many of them believe that inflation, in the long run, is perhaps the biggest bugaboo the stock and bond markets face.

Blue Chip Winners

The Dow index had its share of winners. Westinghouse rose 50 3/4 after management forecast record results for 1972 and the likelihood of a dividend increase at year-end. Chrysler, up 1 7/8 to 32 1/8, registered its gain despite fractional declines for both General Motors and Ford.

A brokerage house with an important institutional following updated its earlier "buy" recommendation for Chrysler.

Both General Electric and Eastman Kodak rose 1 1/2. Kodak, closing at 129 3/4, traded at 130 1/2, its highest price to date. General Foods, up 1 1/2 to 28 7/8, continued to rebound from its recent 1972 low, which it had reached

Dow Keeps Half Of Earlier Gain

attached a glamour label to the stock.

Owens-Corning Fiberglass picked up 1 5/8 at 49 5/8 after it said increased sales and higher operating efficiencies will result in "a better than 60 percent improvement" in the first six months of the year over the first half of 1971.

Upjohn rose 1 to 101 1/2. A company official said gains in second-quarter sales will be "in the range of 15 percent" and the rise in earnings would be even better.

Heavily-traded American Airlines fell 1 7/8 to 40 1/8; it reported a loss in May. Seaboard World Airlines, which climbed 2 1/8 yesterday following a bright earnings projection, dropped 1 1/8 to 15 7/8.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. Champion Home Builders gained 1 3/4 to 103 1/4. It reported higher first-quarter net, as 44 stockholders approved a 5-for-1 stock split.

Teleprompter, the most active issue, climbed 1 7/8 to 89 5/8. Leisure Technology, also among the actives, added 1 to 18.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index ended at 141.25, up 0.50.

The bond market labored through another unconvincing session with no substantial retail interest as prices in the corporate, government and municipal markets closed unchanged to slightly lower in quiet trading.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Krupp Expects to Match '71 Results

Wied, Krupp GmbH expects this year to at least match last year's consolidated group profit of 18.05 million DM in 1970, chairman Guenter Vogelgesang reports. Consolidated 1972 sales should be at least as high as the 744 billion DM in 1971.

During the first five months of 1972, sales in the steel, metallurgical and trade sectors are below 1971 levels, but Mr. Vogelgesang notes that order activity in the steel sector has increased in recent weeks. Citing rising costs, difficulties in the export market and a very slow expansion in the capital goods sector, he says it will be difficult for the group to show an improvement for the year.

Hawker Siddeley 'Quite Good' '72

Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd. expects "quite a good year" in 1972. Sir Arnold Hall, chairman, says he would not give a firm forecast because of the overall industrial situation, but adds there are "firm signs" that government reflationary measures are working their way through the economy. "Our order book is going up," he says.

Montedison '72 Sales Unsatisfactory

Montecatini Edison reports higher production and sales in the first four months of 1972, compared with the like 1971 period, but labelled the results unsatisfactory. Consolidated sales totaled

738.9 billion lire (about \$1.3 billion) in the January-April period, up 4.6 percent from the previous year. While disclosing production figures, Montedison noted that synthetic fibers production rose 11.9 percent, well below expectations. In the pharmaceutical sector, in which Montedison owns the two largest Italian groups (Chiro Ebra and Farmitalia), the sales volume was unchanged.

Benquet to Develop Island in Canaries

The Grand Bahama Development Co., one of the group of companies of Benquet Consolidated Inc., is to develop about 5,000 acres on the island of Fuerteventura in the Canary Islands at a projected total cost of over \$30 million. It plans to develop a residential-resort community.

Cunard, P & O Join Forces

Cunard and the Peninsular & Oriental are planning to join forces in the North Atlantic passenger runs from the United States. The two companies are among Britain's oldest and largest shipping firms. Cunard will continue to serve U.S. ports with the Queen Elizabeth 2. P & O will put its flagship, the Canberra, on the same routes, including cruises. Cunard will undertake eastern U.S. marketing for both lines and any other activities this cooperation might entail.

Both lines had been reported negotiating a merger but nothing came of these talks. Shipping sources say that joint North Atlantic cooperation could lead to closer links in time.

All these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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HAMBROS BANK	HILL SAMUEL AND CO.
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(Continued on next page.)

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European Gold Markets

June 21, 1972

	Op.	Cl.	R.G.
London	67.12	67.26	+ 0.10
Switzerland	67.12	67.22	+ 0.07
U.S. dollars per ounce.	67.04	67.30	+ 0.32

Eurodollars

June 21, 1972

	Bid.	Asked	Changes
7 Day Fix	4.33 1/2	4.3 1/2	+ 1/8
One Month	4.3 1/2	4.7 1/2	+ 1/8
Three Months	5.1 1/2	5.1 1/2	+ 1/8
6 Months	5.0 1/2	5.1 1/2	+ 1/8
One Year	5.1 1/2	5.1 1/2	+ 1/8

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June 21, 1972

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(d) A.I.L. Growth Fund.....	\$91.42	(g) Interfund S.A.	\$112.00
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$10.75	(w) International Inv.....	\$112.00
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.....	\$11.16	(w) Intermarket Fund.....	\$121.95
(w) Amstar Fund Income.....	\$9.30	(w) International Ind. Fd.....	\$121.95
(w) Androsan Equity.....	Can.\$25.50	(w) Int'l Shipping Fd.....	DAI. \$75.95
(w) Apollo Fund Sub. A.....	\$F\$32.85	(w) Int'l Turbine Int'l Fd.....	\$10.12
(d) Apollo Fund Sub. B.....	\$12.30	(d) International S.A. Fund.....	\$10.12
(w) Arles Fund N.V.....	\$41.85	(f) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$12.30
(w) Arco Corporate Fund.....	DAI \$1.65	(w) Japan Ind. Fund.....	\$12.30
(w) Aristocrat Trust S.A.....	\$10.45	(w) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$1.51
(w) Astra's Selection S.A.....	\$2.56	(w) Japan Tech. Fund.....	\$1.51
BARCLAYSTRT FRONTIER:			
(w) BNY Growth Fund.....	\$4.38	(w) Korea Real Estate Fd.....	\$10.05
(w) BNY Japan Fund.....	\$10.02	(w) Kyushu Ind. Fund.....	\$10.05
(w) BNY Trust S.A.....	\$10.02	(w) Kwantung Branching.....	\$10.05
(w) BNY Income Fund.....	\$14.75	(w) Kyushu Ind. Fund.....	\$10.05
(w) Broad & Weil, Fd. Int'l.....	\$36.10	(w) Leverage Cap. Holdings.....	\$33.36
(w) Brownlee.....	\$22.25	(w) London.....	\$34.64
(w) Cal Land & Contrb.....	\$12.20	(w) Luxembourg.....	\$34.64
(w) Can Gas & Energy Fd.....	Can.\$15.30	(w) Newirth Int'l Fund.....	\$7.22
(w) Can Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$8.31	(w) Newirth Inv. Fund.....	\$11.82
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$13.94	(w) N.A.M.E.....	\$105.93
(w) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$10.42	(w) Nippon Fund.....	Yen 10.26
(w) Caribbeo N.V. "Op. Ch.".....	\$117.73	(w) Nor. Amer. Sav. Fund.....	\$6.74
(w) Caribbeo/Warrior S.A.....	\$97.00	(w) Nor. Amer. Sav. Fd.....	\$6.74
(w) Cleveland Ind. Fund.....	\$11.75	(w) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.....	\$47.71
(w) Cleveland Ind. Fund.....	\$11.75	(w) Olympic Ind. Fd.....	\$47.71
(w) Cleveland Ind. Fund.....	\$11.75	(w) Pacific Seashore Fund.....	\$47.71

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(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$11.30	(7) Interameric S.A. Fund.	\$10.25
(w) Arles Fund N.V.	\$11.30	(7) Interameric S.A. Fund.	\$10.25
(w) Asca Corporation	DAI \$1.84	(w) Japan Pacific Fund.	\$11.37
(w) Ascent Fund S.A.	\$11.30	(w) Japan Sec. Fund.	\$11.37
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(w) BNY Growth Fund.	\$6.38	(w) Korea Sec. Fund.	LP \$19.95
(w) BNP Japan Fund.	\$11.37	(w) Kyfund.	\$11.36
(w) BNP Trust S.A.	\$11.30	(w) Latin America Fund.	\$11.37
(w) BNP Income Pk. Hold.	\$11.37	(w) Latinw. Sec. Jap. Pk.	\$11.37
(w) Broad & Weil Pk. Int'l.	\$58.10	(w) Latfund.	\$24.64
(w) Brownovers.	\$22.82	(w) Latinw. Sec. Jap. Pk.	\$24.64
(w) C&G Const. & Const.	\$11.30	(w) Latinw. Sec. Jap. Pk.	\$24.64
(w) Can Gas & Energy Pk.	Can \$11.30	(w) Latinw. Sec. Jap. Pk.	\$24.64
(w) Capital Growth	Can \$5.31	(w) Latinw. Sec. Jap. Pk.	\$24.64

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(w) Capital Int'l.	\$11.34	(w) Nippon Fund.	Yen \$6.70
(w) Capital Italia	\$11.34	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.	\$6.70
(w) Caribbe N.Y. "C" Sh.	\$11.73	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.	\$6.70
(w) Caribbe/Warrior S.A.	\$67.00	(w) Olympic Cap. Pk. Inc.	\$27.10
(w) Cleveland Oil Corp.	\$11.30	(w) Olympic Cap. Pk. Inc.	\$27.10
(w) Convert Ind. Int'l. Certs.	\$10.74	(w) Pacific Seashore Fund.	\$27.10
(w) Convert Ind. Int'l. Certs.	\$10.74	(w) Pan Am Inv. Fund.	\$11.66
(w) Convert Ind. Int'l. Certs.	\$10.74	(w) Pan Am Inv. Fund.	\$11.66
(w) Convert Ind. Int'l. Certs.	\$10.74	(w) Pyramid ICMJ.	\$7.50
(w) Convert Ind. Int'l. Certs.	\$10.74	(w) Renta Capital Fund.	LP \$3.85
(w) Convert Ind. Int'l. Certs.	\$10.74	(w) Renta Capital Fund.	LP \$3.85

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(w) C.S. Bonds-Brnds.	SP \$109.15	(w) Safe Group.	\$11.94
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Panel 1: A close-up of a woman with dark hair and a pearl earring, looking surprised. A speech bubble says: "OH, THANK GOODNESS! IT'S HERE!". A small vertical credit line on the right reads: "ART BY BOB FOSTER".

Panel 2: A hand holds a diamond ring. A speech bubble says: "'LIGHT OF LEIPZIG' YOU'RE HERE AND YOU'RE MINE!". A small box in the bottom left corner contains the text: "COUNTESS 6-22".

Panel 3: Two men in suits are talking. One man says: "PERHAPS YOU COULD FIND THIS MARY JANE SMITH THROUGH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, SIR...".

Panel 4: The same two men. The second man says: "I DON'T KNOW, DESMOND, SOMEHOW, I CAN'T SEE THAT LADY MARKING CLASSROOM PAPERS NO MATTER WHAT SHE SAID...".

Below the panels, the text reads: "THE 'COUNTESS' FINDS WHAT SHE SEEKS..."

By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CHICK CLASH HUBB
MOCOF LOTTIO DOES
POGBOGICAL IDLES
LOWERS LIVETABLE
YEM ERIN
ERANTIC INDOE
CAULKY THANK ROY
LINTY BEANS SHAME
LAPID LUPID MURES
SECTAR NEVEADAN
IBEGA SIAITE
EPOCHED SCOOPS
LASHY BERNISH MAN
ERSE RIVATA TIRIO
YEDD SEWER STAB

East and West were ruin-
able. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
10	27	24	47
Pass	Pass	DbL	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club queen.

"THEY'RE ALMOST LIKE BROTHERS
I WAS THINKING HOW NICE IT
WOULD BE IF..."

It don't surprise me none.

COUNTRY GETTING AHEAD

MIGHT MEAN THE COUNTRY IS SLIPPING.

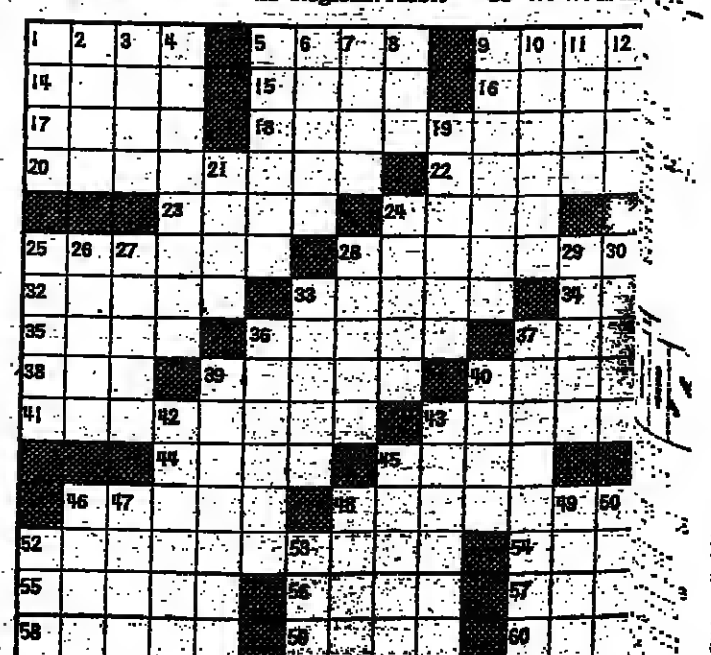
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

The failure in Indochina
book goes on to say, has
important consequences to
consider. We are all a little
wary of pronouncing
touching on the war.
has begun to realize that if
not be tied to the military,
wants to prosper. It can t
sensational attitude in
rope or Asia without re-
tains either to open the w
to back it up afterward.
the bright young men are
to have overruled them.
A man can be a white-
collar propagandist and
other may have been sup-
a Rhodes scholar, but they
not be quite so sensational
it comes to managing
London's destiny.

ACROSS

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | | 44 Hair pieces | 13 City map in |
| 1 Covers of a sort | | 45 "And pretty, maiden all in —" | 19 "Civilians" |
| 5 Roman 651 | | | 21 Diamond in |
| 9 Supermarket section | | 46 Domain of the Duvaliers | 24 Sharpener |
| 14 Jal | | 48 Hairdo | 25 Truman hair pieces |
| 15 Old Asian land | | 52 Hairdos | 26 Perfume row |
| 16 Plum | | 54 Chemistry | 27 "— I" (to too) |
| 17 Cheese covering | | 56 Nobelist, 1934 | 28 Vista from Sacré-Coeur |
| 18 Hairdos | | 58 Of a grain | 29 Hairdos |
| 20 Hairdos | | 59 Deuces, at tennis | 30 "— a paw fastener" |
| 22 Gets a quick look-see | | 57 Romanov | 31 French hairdos |
| 23 Road-litter items | | 58 Trend by effort | 33 Marina sign |
| 24 Makes tracks | | 59 Grand Ole | 36 Stinted per |
| 25 "Gil Blas" author | | 60 Mem | 37 Hairdos |
| 28 Hairdo | | | 38 Clamorous |
| 32 Then, in Marseilles | | DOWN | |
| 33 Hairdo | | 1 Mishape | 40 Jog |
| 34 Home of the Dolphins: Abbr. | | 2 Mother of Romulus | 42 Actress 1st |
| 35 Garage workers, for short | | 3 Mobster's combine | 43 Prudish |
| 36 Works on fruit | | 4 Cocktails | 45 More suited |
| 37 Gator's relative | | 5 Testify | 46 Freside at |
| 38 Doctors' org. | | 6 Sufferers | 47 Commedia |
| 39 Hairdo | | 7 Thrashes | |
| 40 Treasure | | 8 Little devil | 48 Cut hair |
| 41 Hairdo | | 9 Musical catchalls | 49 Mama Bear the Forum |
| 42 First step in a hairdo | | 10 Believer in self-interest | 50 Stationer's |
| | | 11 Calla lily | 51 Instrument |
| | | 12 Regions: Abbr. | 52 Comic-strip sound |
| | | | 53 W. W. II str |



Pitcher Hits

Orioles Tie for 1st
On Palmer's Work

From Wire Dispatches
BALTIMORE, June 21 (AP)—Palmer won his seventh straight game and ignited a three-seventh-inning rally with a lead-off home run off the Baltimore pitcher. It was the first home run in his last two games and put them back in first place tie with Detroit, lost to Oakland.

Palmer scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly, scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly, scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly.

Palmer scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly, scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly.

Tigers Gain
Pitching Lead

NL All-Stars

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The bench of Cincinnati's Manny Sanguillen of Pittsburgh in the race for the National League All-Star team, it announced earlier this week.

Palmer scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly, scattered his hits to his home run and a sacrifice fly.

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Rudie's homer was the only hit off Seelbach who took over for starter Joe Coleman in the ninth.

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BED OF GRASS—Pancho Gonzales takes a rest at London grass court championships during his winning match.

South African: Athlete Without Olympic Country

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (UPI)—Barred from competing at the national Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships at Seattle last weekend, South African John Van Reenen has given up hope of finding a country to compete for before the Munich Olympics.

"There's no way I will be in the Olympics," Van Reenen said. "Every nation has or are having their trials."

"I thought I might be able to become a U.S. citizen but it's too late now. The trials start next week and there's no way I could become a citizen overnight. As far as I know, I'm out of it. In fact, right now I'm fighting to get into any meet."

Van Reenen, the world's No. 1 discus thrower this year, was banned by the AAU's decision which prohibited him from taking part in last weekend's Seattle meet.

After a protest by black athletes, the AAU announced that Van Reenen and South African distance runner Johan Halberstadt would not be permitted to compete "because South Africa has no reciprocal agreement that lets Americans compete in their championship meet."

"It was a very bad decision," said the 25-year-old former Washington State athlete, who has thrown the discus 215 feet 10 inches this year. "I think it was directed at me because they knew

I could win it and they didn't want to see me get the publicity. "As everybody knows, I've been trying to become a U.S. citizen. I don't think I could ever go to an AAU meet now. This has completely disillusioned me. I think it was grossly unfair."

A 6-foot-7, 275-pounder, Van Reenen is a native of South Africa, which has been banned from the Olympics since 1964 because of its policy of apartheid. "I want the world record," he said. "It's my goal now. I want to prove to everybody in the world that I'm No. 1 and that the Olympics are a farce."

"I hope to get over to Europe this summer to compete. That is, if I'm allowed to compete. I

wouldn't go to the Olympics as a spectator, though. I wouldn't want to watch something I couldn't be a part of. Especially, since I know I could win the thing."

"I think I've been the most consistent man in my event this year. I've broken the world record several times in practice. Now I have to do it for real."

The record is 234-5, set by Jay Silvester in 1968.

After the Seattle meet, the South African AAU announced it plans to invite American athletes, including blacks, to take part in the South African Games next year.

Van Reenen applauded the announcement but said he had nothing to do with it.

"It's a good decision, a good move," he said. "However, I don't think what happened to me had any bearing on it. It's been something that has been discussed before."

"South Africa is honestly making an attempt to integrate. It deserves more credit than it's getting."

A three-time winner of the NCAA discus title at Washington State, Van Reenen moved to Southern California to train after his graduation. He has been living in Hermosa Beach.

Mrs. Connolly said that the high level of women's athletics in Europe is due to the respect accorded female athletes and that hormone drugs have played a big role in the superiority of European women. She said Europe was also far advanced in sports medicine compared to the United States and that doctors could administer drugs there and know how a woman would react, whereas in the United States there is general ignorance.

Miss Watson, Southern California female athlete of the year, said she would find the Champaign training conditions intolerable because the temperature normally runs in the mid-90s in August. She equaled the American record in the long jump this year at 21 feet 8 inches.

Both Miss Watson and Mrs. Connolly said that they would boycott the camp if they made the team and thus jeopardize their chances of going to Munich.

The protest petition includes the signatures of such leading American women as javelin thrower Sherry Calvert, sprinter Barbara Ferrell and 400-meter runner Kathy Hammond and Jarriss Scott.

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Women Protest Training Site for Track

LOS ANGELES, June 21 (UPI)—Top women track and field athletes in the West have signed a petition protesting the selection of Champaign, Ill., as the site of their Olympic training camp.

Two said that if they make the team they won't train there, even if it costs them a trip to Munich—and they expect it will.

American record holders Martha Watson (long jump) and Olga Connolly (discus) have

said that almost 40 women have signed the petition.

They said the petition, being sent to the U.S. Olympic Committee, calls Champaign unduly hot and humid and so far away that many women cannot leave work and families for the period involved.

Champaign is home for Neil Jackson, the coach of the U.S. women's team and a professor of physical education at the University of Illinois.

The women's Olympic trials start July 8 at Frederick, Md. Those who make the team are required to report Aug. 1 at the University of Illinois or be subject to suspension, the two athletes said.

Mrs. Connolly, who won an Olympic gold medal in the discus in 1968 as a Czech citizen, then married an American hammer thrower Hal Connolly, and became a U.S. citizen, said she simply couldn't leave her four children in Los Angeles to attend the camp. She is the only American woman to have met the Olympic qualifying standard in the discus.

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The protest petition includes the signatures of such leading American women as javelin thrower Sherry Calvert, sprinter Barbara Ferrell and 400-meter runner Kathy Hammond and Jarriss Scott.

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Miss Watson, Southern California female athlete of the year, said she would find the Champaign training conditions intolerable because the temperature normally runs in the mid-90s in August. She equaled the American record in the long jump this year at 21 feet 8 inches.

Both Miss Watson and Mrs. Connolly said that they would boycott the camp if they made the team and thus jeopardize their chances of going to Munich.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	21	24	.464	—
Baltimore	20	25	.444	1 1/2
New York	20	26	.435	2 1/2
Boston	19	27	.413	3 1/2
Minnesota	18	28	.391	4 1/2
Milwaukee	18	28	.391	4 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	20	25	.444	—
Chicago	19	26	.419	1 1/2
San Diego	18	27	.398	2 1/2
Kansas City	18	28	.391	3 1/2
California	17	29	.367	4 1/2
Texas	16	30	.348	5 1/2

(Yesterday's game not included.)

Tuesday's Results

New York 4, Kansas City 3.
Minnesota 1, 3, Cleveland 3, 1.
Texas 5, Boston 3.
Milwaukee 7, Chicago 1.
Baltimore 4, California 1.
Oakland 3, Detroit 1.

Wednesday's Games

Kansas City at New York, rain.
Baltimore at California, rain.
Chicago at Milwaukee, night.
Cleveland at Minnesota, night.
Boston 10, Oakland, night.
Detroit at Chicago, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	18	22	.450	—
New York	18	23	.435	1 1/2
Chicago	18	24	.429	2 1/2
St. Louis	17	25	.400	3 1/2
Montreal	17	26	.395	4 1/2
Philadelphia	16	27	.370	5 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	18	23	.435	—
Cincinnati	17	24	.413	1 1/2
Los Angeles	17	25	.400	2 1/2
San Diego	16	26	.385	3 1/2
San Francisco	15	27	.357	4 1/2

(Yesterday's game not included.)

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 10, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles at Pittsburgh, rain.
Philadelphia at Atlanta, rain.
St. Louis 5, San Diego 4.
Montreal 2, Cincinnati 1.
Houston 1, New York 4.

Wednesday's Games

San Francisco 2, Chicago 0.
Los Angeles at Pittsburgh, night.
San Diego at St. Louis, night.
Montreal at Cincinnati, night.
Philadelphia at Atlanta, night.
Houston at Boston, night.

Eagles Sign Reeves

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Eagles have signed their No. 1 draft choice quarterback John Reeves to a four-year contract. The club emphasized the pact given the 21-year-old University of Florida standout did not contain a no-cut clause.

One yachtsman who radioed in was Frenchman Guy Plas-

A Yacht Race
Across Atlantic
Becomes Rough

From Wire Dispatches

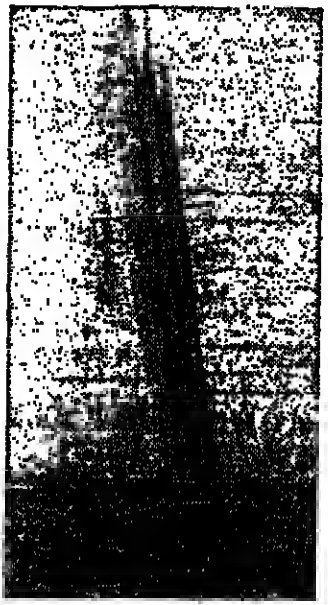
LONDON, June 21.—Nearly 50 yachts battled towering seas and gale force winds tonight in the singlehanded transatlantic race, and there has been no contact with the reported leader.

Several reports said Frenchman Jean-Yves Terlain had the lead in his 128-foot schooner, Vendred 13, the biggest boat in the race and the favorite. But race organizers said they could not confirm this. They said some boats had not been sighted or radioed their positions and it was impossible to say which yacht was first.

Vendred 13 is owned by film director Claude Lelouch, who reportedly was considering sending a plane to hunt the yacht.

There were 54 entries in the 3,000-mile race which started Saturday in Plymouth, England, and finishes in New York City.

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Vendred 13 ... on the Atlantic

zini, in Camborne, a 45-foot ketch. Plaszi said that he had spoken to Sir Francis Chichester, winner of the 1960 Observer transatlantic race in his Gypsy Moth V, and Chichester, who only recently recovered from serious illness, told him he was "okay."

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Gonzales Wins

Smith Sluggishly Gains
In London Grass Court

By Fred Tupper

LONDON, June 21 (NYT)—Defending champion Stan Smith led five Americans into the quarterfinals of the London grass court championships today and had the most trouble of them all.

In a tremendous battle of more than 100 minutes with Ray Keldie, a wandering Australian with beard and braided hair who once played for the University of Texas, big Stan was a set down, netting his ground shots and dropping service three times running before some semblance of shape came back to his game. In the end, Smith prevailed, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, largely because Keldie became excited at the prospect of beating the Wimbledon top seed and double-faulted three times in the seventh game of the final set.

"I was sluggish," said Stan. "I'm having trouble moving."

Old Pancho Gonzales drew the crowd of the day, beating Karl Meller on a side court, 6-4, 9-7, by carefully putting the ball in places that the German No. 5 had just left. Clark Graebner, of New York, won from Stanley Matthews of Britain, 6-4, 6-1, only to find that he is drawn against second-seeded Ilie Nastase in the second round at Wimbledon next week. Graebner has beaten the Romanian twice on Wimbledon grass and the last time they played at the Albert Hall here in January, Graebner so cowed the temperamental Nastase that he walked off court saying that he was too frightened to continue.

Youth Advances
The American youngsters had a

